THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,366, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

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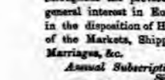
FOR CALCUTTA.



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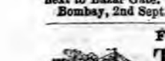

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THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region forward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From those returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,348 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £300,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

Abstract Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 31st February 1861

Carriages.	Carts.	Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses.	Camels.	Bullocks, and other Cattle.	Elephants.
2,614	15,778	7,411	10,214	2,298	102

Besides the traffic existing on the Grand Trunk Road, that of others nearly parallel to it will be drawn to the Railway; and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion, that the Central Asian traffic from the Bolan Pass to Delhi, *via* Bhawulpoor and Sirsa, will, from the expense and difficulty of that route, be diverted to the Punjaub Railway at Mooltan, and proceed, *via* Lahore and Umritsur, to Delhi, and other southern markets.

As to the probable direction of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia, the Punjaub Government remarked, in their first Report on Railways that:—"A glance at the accompanying rough sketch map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions,—first, the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; second, the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or westerly divisions, if the power of art and science be brought to the aid of nature the commerce would follow the directions of the Punjaub rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be to the North-west of India, what Calcutta is to the North-east. A line drawn north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created westward, which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme north-west travels eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port there would then come the products from North-western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier; and in exchange for these the products of European countries. In this same direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the military and public establishments in that quarter, and a large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe."

There is, within the borders of the Punjaub, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, nearly equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Great Britain.

No recent census of the population has been made, but the annexation of the Delhi territory and other changes have led to a revision of the returns made in 1855-56 with the following results in the divisions to be traversed by the Delhi Railway:—viz., in the Umritsur Division, 445 per square mile; in the Trans-Sutlej, 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

In the five years since 1855-56 the revenue has increased by one million sterling.

The Report on the Administration of the Punjab for the official year ending 30th April, 1861, contains most valuable remarks on the trade with Central Asia, and on the growth of cotton, tea, and other products. Of cotton 44,399,720 lbs. are grown and 13,773,950 lbs. exported to neighbouring countries, not 4,100,000 lbs. reaching the sea, on account of the expense of transport. The local price is about 3d. a pound. The Government Tea plantations produced 26,532 lbs., and distributed 103,156 lbs. of seed among 22 Europeans and 375 Natives.

The Punjaub was the granary which fed the starving millions during the recent famine, and is the great bulwark of British India, behind which all other provinces repose in safety, so long as it is impregnable.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Agent at Lahore in the following form:—

FORM OF ACCEPTANCE OF SHARES.

To the Agent of the Punjaub Railway.

SIR,

HAVING paid to the Lahore Branch of the Agra & U. S. Bank, the sum of I request that you will allot me Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each in the Capital of the Delhi Railway, and I hereby engage to accept the same, pursuant to the Resolution of Proprietors passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd April, 1862, and to pay a Call of £1-10s. or Rs. 16-5-10 on the 18th of November 1862, and all other Calls thereon, and when required by the Agent, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

Name in full
Occupation
Address
Date

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CUTLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE

		(Quarts) at Rs. 26 per doz.		
Do.	do.	(Pints)	,,	15 ,,
Do.	Sauterne	(Quarts)	,,	21 ,,
Do.	do.	(Pints)	,,	12 ,,

Apply at No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR CASH.

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TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

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COMMERCIAL.

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New Barsee, and Nuggur ..... " 360 to 365
New Veraval ..... " 345 to 350
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Niger (Nominal) ... " 27 to 28

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYLA, SIMLA, HONG-KONG and KOLHAPUR.
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RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

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THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and post of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s. 11½d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s. 11½d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s. 11½d.
" On demand ..... }	1s. 11½d.
On Scotland ..... }	
On Ireland ..... }	
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umballa, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.	
Do.	6 do. 5 "
Do.	12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand ..... }		
On Scotland do. ..... }	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do. ..... }		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive *Deposits* on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Sept. 1	Hamoody	Nacoda	Judda 8 Aug.

Departures.

DATE.	SAILS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 1	Surge	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Futtay Allum	Thearie	Malabar & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Hamoody*, from Judda.—353 returned pilgrims and 38 children.

Port Clearance.

The Brig *Kaivurro*, Nacoda, for Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Brig *Ashton Waggit* for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Veritas*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Hahneman*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—285 bales Cotton, 960 cwt., Volkart Brothers ; 33 packages Coffee, 139 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs., Runchordass Canjee ; 102 packages Coffee, 119½ cwt., Sewjee Ludha and Co.

For Liverpool.

Lord Raglan.—200 bales, Cotton 700 cwt., Trecumdass Vusunjee ; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Jewraz Megjee : 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessoo Waga : 8 bales Cotton, 24 cwt., Cursetjee Jamsetjee ; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Goculdass Callianjee ; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy.

Oriental.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 40 cwt., Loose Cow Horns, 60 cwt., Mohund Natha ; 600 bags Rape Seed, 900 cwt., Ramcristna Souzba and Co.

Mary Stenhouse.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Gella Govind ; 600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee ; 115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co. ; 85 bales Wool, 105 cwt., 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Goculdass Lalljee ; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Lillladhur Gangjee.

Norah Creaune.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee ; 135 bales Cotton, 472½ cwt., Hirjee Khimjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gella Govindjee ; 125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co. ; 42 bales Wool, 126 cwt., Megjee Harpar ; 80 packages Coffee, 128 cwt. 8 lbs., Gella Girdhur ; 100 packages Cloves, 120½ cwt., Dossa Damjee.

Caluta.—550 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.

Egeria.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Shevelydea.—643 bales Cotton, 2,250½ cwt., Sewlall Jairaz ; 465 bales Cotton, 1,627½ cwt., Manecklall Assaris ; 489 bales Cotton, 1,711½ cwt., Jeatha Narron ; 539 bales Cotton, 1,886½ cwt., Jairam Cursonram ; 235 bundles Sursee Seed, 117½ cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

Harry Pudoney.—375 bags Linseed, 412½ cwt., Roopchund Iswarsdass ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Sourpal ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Hirjee Jeatey.

Veritas.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Purdoonjee.

Negotiator.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jehangirjee Hormusjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall.

Queen of the West.—294 bales Catton, 883 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Moodjee Dhunjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Parpia Nathu.

Hehnemon.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee.

For Hong.

Day Light.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Nanzing.*—24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee & Co. ; 28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Adum Hajee Wooseman ; 26 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolabroy Thackersy ; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvareemull Dulsookroy ; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoychund Joomka.

For Calcutta.

City of Palace.—100 barrels E. Coal Pitch, Ebramjee Sullamonjee.

Lady Franklin.—85 robins, Coffee, 127 cwt., Loose Sandalwood, 115 cwt., Hajee Moosa Joosub.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August 19, Barque *Fatty Allum*, Stuber, from Masulipatam 1st August ; touched at Coconada 9th August.
Ship *Amiral Casy*, Coutit, from Bourbon 28th June ; touched at Pondicherry 24th July ; Karikal 10th August.
Ship *(Benador) Tres Hermans*, Childeron, from Mauritius 17th July.
Ship *Punjab*, John Corin, from Mauritius 23rd July.
Ship *Rose*, Chabonier, from Bourbon.
Ship *Jane*, Bradford, from Rio Janeiro, 20th June.
Ships *Gleaner, Garnet, Western Star, John O'Gaunt, Sindbad, Ariel Rohoman*, and *Sumatra*, Barques *Juanita, John Lawson*, and *Adelaide*, (particulars not received).
20. Ship *Clifton*, P. F. Doyle, from Madras 15th August.
Ship *Esperance*, Bourgt, from Bourbon (date not given).
Ships *Henry Harbeck, Empress, Calabar*, and *Cheorokee*, (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 23, Ship *Saint Bernard*, Browne, from Mauritius 7th August.
Barque *Anna Henderson*, Effe, from Calcutta 26th July.
Barque *Rockliff*, Lapworth, from Coconada 14th August.
Barque *Godaivery*, Nixon, from Coconada 27th July.
Barque *Eskdale*, Stewart, from Colombo 18th August.
August 26, Ship *Lord Dalhousie*, Mackham, from Galle 22nd August.
DEPARTURES.—August 23, H. M. Steamer *Sydney*, Hodges, to Rangoon.
August 26, Ship *Earl of Hardwicke*, Way, to London via Cape.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Greig, Lieut., 22nd Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Fraser, Surgeon, Acting Garrison Surgeon, on leave from Poona.
Weir, Captain W., 103rd Foot, to join, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Sangster, Lieut. T. H., 106th Foot, to join, to Jullundur.
Weir, Captain W., 103rd Foot, to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 1st September 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Native General Invaliding Committee of which Surgeon Major Wright, is President, is dissolved.
2. The Committee of which Captain Kenrick, 33rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 30th Aug. 1862.

1. It has been decided that the Furlough and Retirements of officers transfered to the Artillery Engineers, and late European Regiments shall appear in the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with, the sanction of Government the officer's name is added to are informed that applications for Furlough will henceforth be subject to the approval and final orders of His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., K.S.I., officers of the Artillery and Engineers holding appointments under Governments will therefore after having obtained the usual sanction from Government forward their applications for Furlough or Retirement to the Deputy Adjutant General British Troops.
The cases of officers requiring to proceed to Europe or else where on medical certificate will be disposed of according to the rules now in force in the British Army.
2. Ensign S. W. Laing, and C. T. Echalaz, General List at present doing duty with the 72nd Foot, are attached to the 13th Regt. N. I. and directed to join.
3. Private W. Kilvin, H. M.'s 103rd Foot, is discharged the Army on the pension of one shilling per diem in Europe, agreeably to the pension rules of H. M.'s Indian Military Forces.
The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—
2nd Regt. L. C.—Captain J. Blair, from 20th August to 30th October, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.
109th Foot.—Lieut. E. Hesnated, from 3rd to 31st August, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G. O. C. No. 792, of the 23rd July last.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st September 1862.

Mr. R. Bell, 1st Class Boatswain of the *Falkland*, is hereby discharged the service at his own request.
The leave granted to Acting Lieut. Lakes, in S. O. of the 21st ultimo, is hereby cancelled, and that officer is permitted leave to proceed to England under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 587, of the 15th July last.
The undermentioned officers of the *Falkland*, are to be transfered to the *Ajdaha* as Supernumeraries :—
Messrs. D. Campbell ; E Hurd ; H. D. C. Hooper, and E Nicholson, Midshipmen and Mr. T. D. Smart, Captain's Clerk.
Assistant Apothecary Fonseca, having returned from the leave granted on the 19th ultimo, was directed to join the *Ajdaha* from the 31st idem.
The undermentioned officers supernumeraries of the *Ajdaha*, are permitted leave to proceed to England under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 587, of the 15th July 1862 :—
Messrs. D. Campbell ; E. Hurd ; H. D. C. Hooper, and Nicholson, Midshipmen and T. D. Smart, Captain's Clerk.
With reference to G. O. Marine Department, No. 118 of 1862, Lieut. T. C. R. Carpendale, I. N., received permission from H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, to return to duty in the ship *Mile.*

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, August 20.)

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 238 of the 2nd July 1862, notifying the future organization of the Staff of the Royal Artillery in India :—

Para. 8.—Her Majesty's Government have therefore come to the determination that the appointment of Commandant of Artillery in the several Presidencies shall be abolished, that there shall be four Inspectors of Artillery ; two in Bengal, one in each of the other Presidencies.

9. These Officers, being Regimental Colonels belonging to Brigades serving in India, will be appointed by the several Governments at the recommendation of their respective Commanders-in-Chief. The Officers selected for these duties must have served at least three years in India and must possess the usual qualifications for Staff service in that country, the tenure of the appointment being limited to five years, during which period they will not be liable to removal on promotion to the rank of Major General.

10. The rank of Brigadier General will be conferred upon these Officers, who will be placed in regard to pay and allowances on the footing of Brigadiers of the 1st Class.

11. A Brigade Major, being an Officer of Artillery, will be attached to each Inspector of Artillery.

12. A Deputy Adjutant-General of the Artillery, being a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, will be attached to the Head Quarters of the Army in India.

13. The Officer nominated to this appointment must have served not less than three years in India : in other respects the appointment will be made subject to all the conditions connected with the appointment of Staff Officers in India as to qualifications and tenure of office.

14. An Assistant Adjutant-General of the rank of Field Officer will be attached to Head Quarters of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, for the conduct of Artillery duties, under the immediate direction of the Local Commanders-in-Chief.

15. The appointments of Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery in Bengal and Madras, and that of Brigade-Major in Bombay, will cease with that of Commandant of Artillery, or as soon after as the transfer of their records to the Adjutant General's Office can be effected.

16. The immediate effect of this measure will be the abolition of the following appointments :—
3 Brigadiers, 1st Class.
1 Brigadier, 2nd Class.
2 Assistant Adjutants General, Bengal.
1 " " " Madras.
1 Brigade Major, Bombay.
1 Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal ;
and the creation of the following appointments :—
2 Inspectors of Artillery, Bengal.
1 Inspector " Madras.
1 " " Bombay.
4 Brigade-Majors.
1 Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery at the Head Quarters of the Army in India.
1 Assistant Adjutant-General at Madras.
1 " " at Bombay.

17. As Artillery-men fit for duty and trained to the use of Armstrong Guns are now and will henceforward be despatched to India, instead of recruits, as heretofore, the Artillery Depots of Instruction at the three Presidencies, are no longer requisite.

18. These Depots will, therefore, be broken up at once, and Artillery-men will, on landing, be sent to the General Receiving Depots at the Presidencies, and thence forwarded, as speedily as possible, to the Head Quarters of their Brigades or Batteries, in the same manner as Drafts for Line Regiments.

In view to carrying out the above directions the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the new organization of the Staff of the Royal Artillery in India will come into effect from the 1st November next, from which date the appointments at present existing, as notified in paragraph 16, and the Artillery Depots of Instruction will cease to exist and the new appointments have effect.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

No notice of a Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS—
At Calcutta, on the 17th August, the wife of Captain O. Fowler, of a daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 14th August, the wife of Mr. Charles Denton, Assistant Secretary Military Finance Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE—
At Benares, on the 16th August, by the Revd. Melmoth, D. C. Walters James Robertson, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Agnes Maria Chalmers, youngest daughter of the late John Syme Toke, Superintending Surgeon, Bengal Army.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—
At Chicacole, on the 18th August, the wife of Mr. William Efferman, of a daughter.
At Bangalore, on the 25th August, the wife of T. M. MacFarlane, Esq., Sub-Assistant Engineer M. I. and C. Co., of a daughter.
At Mettoopalum, on the 21st August, the wife of Sub-Conductor P. J. Shannon, D. P. W., of a son.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—
At Agra, on the 22nd August, the wife of Conductor J. Y. Hewson, O. C. D. (prematurely) of a daughter still-born.
At Cawnpore, on the 21st August, the wife of Edward Touch, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, H. M.'s 46th Regiment, of a son.
At Futtyghur, on the 18th instant, the wife of W. E. Ives, Esq., Customs' Department, of a daughter.
At Saugor, Central India, on the 19th August, the wife of H. F. Newmarch, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
At Peshawur, on the 19th August, the wife of Major J. F. Richardson, C. B., Commandant, 6th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
At Dugshai, on the 18th August, the wife of Captain F. Cunninghame Scott, 42nd Royal Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGES—
At St. Paul's Church, Mynpoory, on the 23rd August, by the Revd. C. W. Taunton, William Kaye, Esq., B. C. S., to Jane Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. O. Beckett, Bengal Army.
At Dugshai, on the 20th August, by the Revd. Charles Waterhouse, M. A., the Revd. William Ross, Church of Scotland, Chaplain, 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Amy Gertrude Weatbrook, youngest daughter of Colonel Tudor, late H. M.'s 86th Regiment. No cards.

DEATHS—
At Agra, on the 23rd August, Elizabeth Jane, aged 38 years the beloved wife of Conductor J. Y. Hewson, O. C. D.
At Lahore, on the 20th August, (of cholera,) Mary Caroline, the beloved child of Lieut. G. Newmarch, Engineers, aged 2 years and 4 months.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PRICES IN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

SIR,—For some reason or other your contemporary never loses an opportunity of crying down Calcutta. In the issue of to-day there is of course an article copied from the *Oudh Gazette* of 22nd ult. comparing prices in Calcutta and Australia. From a residence in Calcutta, both before and after the mutiny, I feel able to say that in the most important items at least, the rates quoted must have been maxima. In 1858 the highest price I paid Mr. Davies, the well-known cooper, for beer, was *under* Rs. 4, 8 annas per dozen ; Brandy, Exshaw's No. 1, never was more than Rs. 32, and it is worth that compared with what usually sells in Bombay from Rs. 24 to 30 per dozen ; and bacon, cheese, arrowroot, and sago, could always be had in Calcutta from 20 to 100 per cent. cheaper than I have been able to procure them in Bombay. The fact is, my experience as a housekeeper here, putting house rent (which is more than double) out of the question, is, that the ordinary expenses of a family in Bombay, with rather worse bazar, is from 37 to 40 per cent. *above* the same in Calcutta. The principle here seems to be to make "a bargain,"—an exorbitant profit, on every article sold for European consumption ; in Calcutta, the ignorant only are imposed upon as often perhaps as circumstances permit. Compare prices in Bombay with those in Calcutta, and the latter will gain by the comparison, if it is honestly made.—

Yours. Σ.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SIR,—I have read with mixed feelings of interest and pain an interesting letter from your correspondent at Bassein with reference to the late sad and unfortunate accident at those works ; with pain I regret to say as I happen to hold some few shares in that unprofitable speculation, taken, I am sorry to say, at the solicitation of some early enthusiasts of the line. True I have received the Government guarantee ; but I have long since looked for a more lucrative dividend and return than that presented by the late proceedings on part of the Company's Officers in this country. I have lately perused in the *Gazette* several articles in connexion with our Company's affairs as managed in Surat, and though a novice in railway matters and not feeling disposed to risk more capital in similar undertakings, I feel naturally interested as to what course the shareholders residing in India ought to adopt to bring forward *our* views before our brother shareholders and Directors in London. I shall be happy to meet any or all of my fellow shareholders here, and convene a meeting with a view of having a statement prepared, and other matters of a financial character developed, &c. as may be deemed necessary. I am aware that the Chairman, Colonel French, is here. Would it not be well if we waited on and appealed to him, I am sure he would assist us as he bears an excellent name. I am convinced if we convene a public and general meeting, and call Col. French to the Chair, we will thus elucidate matters and the actual state of the company's affairs out here, that the result will be satisfactory to all, and that perhaps an excuse may be offered through the Chairman for the governing officials in India, and also be the means of Government stepping in, assist, and otherwise afford that aid by its direction, and save further waste of our money, unnecessary delay, and thus we may hear no more of these sad blunders, check peculation and have a proper organisation of the Engineering staff, at present feebly and *inefficiently* represented, and greatly weakened by many of its best men having left the service in disgust—further, induce the Government to select and appoint a Chief Resident Engineer, now so much wanted for our interest, and well being of the works for some time back neglected and fettered by unauthorised interference and non-professional direction, and left like a ship in a storm without a helm to steer, or a pilot to navigate the shattered bark into a safe port of repairs. Our line appears battered and shattered enough, and we want to get it along to the wished for port of Bombay. Time enough to call it the BOMBAY Railway when we get *there* if *ever* we will,—I am, Sir,

A PARSEE SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 31st August 1862.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 o'clock P.M.
An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

Weight under ½ ounce.....	*Vid Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 0	*Vid Southampton.* .....
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	.....
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "ORISSA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th September. Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG MAIL.

The Mails for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per Steamer "NANZING," will be closed THIS-DAY, the 2nd instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
September	12th, 27th.	September.....	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November.....	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 25TH TO THE 31ST AUGUST (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer Vol. in No. 1 Mast.	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 25	29.793	29.718	77.3	83.2	76.0	78.0	None.	0.05
" 26	29.808	29.753	80.6	87.8	78.0	78.8	"	0.02
" 27	29.776	29.718	80.0	83.8	77.0	78.8	"	0.04
" 28	29.774	29.697	80.0	89.0	78.0	79.0	"	0.31

LOCAL.

THE mails for Singapore and Hongkong per steamer *Nanzing* will be closed to-day at five o'clock P.M.

PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The total number of prisoners undergoing confinement in the above prison on the 30th ultimo, amounted to 264; of that number 94 had been committed from the Supreme Court, 18 by the Court of Petty Sessions, by the Magistrates of Police 1 23, Military Courts' Martial, Europeans 26, and 3 by Military Courts' Martial, Natives. Since last report 31 prisoners have been received, and 22 released.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE COMMON GAOL.—From the report of the Marshal of the County Prison it appears that there were on the 28th ultimo 123 prisoners incarcerated in the above gaol, out of which number there were 88 under sentence of hard labour, 2 being Europeans and 86 Natives; without labour 2 Europeans and 16 Natives; under sentence of Penal Servitude 1 European, and awaiting trial 1 European and 15 Natives; besides whom there are 63 prisoners in the civil side of the prison, making altogether an agregate of 186 prisoners.

THE FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The average daily attendance of patients at this Dispensary during the past month was, 107. The number of persons who received medicine during the period was 630 (being 30 more than last month), namely 11 Christians, 21 Mahomedans, 147 Hindoos, 121 Parsees, 1 Jew, 162 native females, and 180 boys under ten years. Seven children were vaccinated.

The patients admitted last month were most of them suffering from fever and bowel complaints.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The fifth monthly meeting of the Directors for the year 1862-63 was held in their rooms (over the Dock Yard gate) on Saturday last, the 30th August, at 5 o'clock P.M.

There were present Colonel Barr, the President in the chair; Messrs. Colebrook, Firth, McKenzie, and McArthur.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Institution:—

Senior Members.—Brigadier John Liddell, C. B., Dr. R. A. Dallas, Lieutenant W. Goslin, Messrs. J. Skilleter, R. Roberts, Guppy, and John Burn.

Withdrawn.—Messrs. Wilcox, Turnbull, Wilson, and Crustnaroo Pandoorung.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Aug. 24th	0 31	0 11	0 8
" 25th	0 4	0 0	0 6
" 26th	0 6	0 0	0 2
" 27th	0 78	0 16	0 4
" 28th	0 0	0 18	0 31
" 29th	0 10	0 19	0 13
" 30th	0 14	0 8	0 29
For the Week	1 43	0 72	0 84
Previously Registered	50 57	49 48	49 17
Total fall	52 0	50 20	50 1

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. 1*st September* 1862.

BROACH.—Overcast S. W. light. Ther. 78.
BULSAR.—Fair S. W. light.
CANNANORE.—Fair N. E.
COCHIN.—Cloud. Ther. 79.
GALLE.—Strong S. W. winds and squally with heavy rain. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Densely clouded, hot E. light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair S. W. moderate.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy S. W.
MADRAS.—Cloudy S. W. Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Cloudy W. S. W. moderate.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 29th August 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	"	1,27,81,806
Other Deposits	"	95,07,335
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	16,25,500
Rest	"	2,77,577
	Rupees	2,94,17,398

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	48,73,005
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	11,72,537
Bills discounted	"	46,38,563
Dead Stock	"	5,58,352
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	35,77,357
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash Rs. 71,35,526		
Securities " 16,46,370		
	"	87,81,896
Cash and Currency Notes	"	58,15,688
	Rupees	2,94,17,398

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17*th Aug.*, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 13,858.			
Amount	Rs.	7,719	3 9
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	"	7,555	15 6
Total	Rs.	15,275	3 3

Corresponding Week last year, Open 109¼ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 12,828.			
Amount	Rs.	4,524	0 3
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	"	1,246	4 1
Total	Rs.	5,770	4 4

PRICES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY THE BUTCHERS FOR MEAT FROM 1ST TO 8TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

			Rs. a. p.
BEEF.			
Prime Pieces, 1st sort	4	lbs.	1 0 0
" " 2nd "	5 to 6	"	1 0 0
Briskets and Rounds 1st sort	6 to 8	"	1 0 0
" " 2nd "	8	"	1 0 0
Meat for Soup	10	"	1 0 0
Shins (large or small)			0 3 0
Tongues, Fresh			0 3 0
" Salt			0 6 0
Suet (Kidney part)	1	"	0 5 0
" Other	1	"	0 4 0
VEAL (LARGE OR SMALL).			
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	"	1 0 0
Fore " "	4	"	1 0 0
Hind " 2nd sort	5	"	1 0 0
Fore " "	5	"	1 0 0
Head			1 4 0
Feet			0 0 4
Liver & Heart			0 2 0
MUTTON (GRAM FED).			
Saddle	1	"	0 6 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0 3 0
Breast	1	"	0 3 0
Suet	1	"	0 4 0
Head			0 2 6
MUTTON (FIRST SORT).			
Saddle	1	"	0 4 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0 4 0
Breast	1	"	0 2 0
Head			0 2 0
Liver and Heart			0 2 0
MUTTON (SECOND SORT).			
Saddle	1	"	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0 3 0
Breast	1	"	0 2 0
Liver and Heart			0 2 0
MUTTON (SMALL).			
Hind Quarter 1st sort	3½	"	1 0 0
Fore " "	3½	"	1 0 0
Hind " 2nd "	4	"	1 0 0
Fore " "	4	"	1 0 0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart			0 5 0
KID (LARGE).			
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	"	1 0 0
Fore " "	4	"	1 0 0
Hind " 2nd sort	5	"	1 0 0
Fore " "	5	"	1 0 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart			0 4 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).			
Pork Fresh	6½	"	1 0 0
Pork Salt (Country)	6½	"	1 0 0
Pig (Roaster)			2 0 0
Pig's Head	12	"	1 0 0
Sausages	4	"	1 0 0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.
(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—The investigation of this case was resumed to-day at the usual hour.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble, under the instructions of Mr. Sangster for the accused.

Major W. Scott's examination was then resumed: he said.—From the time that the 6th Dragoons arrived at Mhow the pay and necessary funds were issued from my office and the abstracts adjusted. I now produce the abstract for February which was adjusted on the 28th of March by the defendant, the next adjustment was on the 22nd of April for pay for March by Mr. Malone, balance against the regiment Rs. 5,046-6-0. The adjustment for April was made, on the 21st May. I produce that adjustment (B. g) The May abstract was adjusted on the 24th June, I I produce that adjustment likewise, (B. h.); balance Rs. 13,370-11-7 against the regiment. The several sums which appear in these papers were paid out of my office. The June abstract was adjusted on the 22nd of July. I produce that abstract (B i) There was a supplementary or rather new adjustment altogether made. The May balance does not appear in the June adjustment, in consequence it was dated the 11th July. I produce it (B. j) The intermediate adjustment was made in consequence of a clothing bill in favor of the regiment to a large amount having been received and by which means I was enabled to make a large recovery in my own favor. I received the letter I now produce from the defendant. (B. k) I replied to the best of my recollection that I must deduct every thing and see how we stood them if I could afterwards oblige him, I would. The defendant replied to that leiter, that if I would advance him to the extent of Rs. 5,000 he would be able to carry on. I wrote off the balance of Rs. 13,370-11-7 on the 11th June. Although Mr. Malone was Acting Paymaster I had communication with the defendent on the subject of the accounts. Up to the 18th July I advanced to the regiment as much as they were entitled to. I was afterwards called upon to make further advances during that month. On the 20th July I was presented with an order from the officer commanding the station to advance Rs. 8,800. On the adjustment of the July abstract out of which I received Rs. 3,000 and paid a balance of Rs. 2,376 to Captain Wier on the 22nd of July, leaving a balance of 30,000 to be recovered from the paymaster of the division to which they were about to be transfered, that is to say I debited them with Rs. 3,000 in their advances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—I have been acquainted with the defendant since December 1861. The regiment was handed over to me with a deficiency of Rs. 56,000, principally upon the forage and clothing account and for advances for subsistence. The committee of the 27th May came to my house. At that time all that balance had been adjusted. Up to the month of May the accounts had been satisfactory between the Divisional Paymaster and the regiment. I was not a member of that committee, but I was directed to afford them every assistance, the object of the committee was made known to me. The case of a Paymaster under arrest for other than money causes never came under my notice. I don't know whether the defendant ever applied to General Farrell to have me appointed on that committee. I don't think that I had any communication with defendant during the time of the committee's sittings. I don'tknow what the committee was appointed for. I believe that a paymaster has to give two securities to the Horse Guards, to the amount of Rs. 10,000 each and himself in Rs. 10,000. I don't know what time he is allowed to close his accounts. I am now closing the accounts of the Mhow division, I am allowed a period not exceeding six months to do so. There were four European regiments besides the Artillery Batteries. I one time had equivalent to forty regiments in the Bombay Native Infantry. The usual advance varied from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 30,000 a month it was sometimes a little more and sometimes less. I recovered Rs. 3,000 on the June adjustment because I thought that they would have a fair start with the Presidency paymaster. Up to the 18th July I had advanced as much as they would require, (Rs. 33,000). The actual cash paid to the regiment was Rs. 28,187-15. Rs. 13,370-11-7 was a large sum for a regiment to overdraw. The regiment was allowed to draw that amount on account of the outstandings of the regiment being supposed to be sufficient to cover that amount. That would be a matter for the consideration of the divisional paymaster." Up to the end of June the outstandings were equal to the amount overdrawn. I mean when the June adjustment was made. I cannot say what were the outstandings due to the 6th Dragoons on the 22nd July. There are always some outstandings due to a regiment, such as abstract and bills under audit. From the time that the defendant was put under arrest, until he left Mhow, I have only received two or three letters from him, and I have had no personal intercourse with him. The account prepared by Mr. Malone on the 21st July (Q) I know nothing about.

Re-examined.—The statement (Q) which purports to show the account of defendant with the regiment I know nothing about. I can by reference give the amount of outstanding bills to the regiment under audit on my office on the 10th July. On the 22nd July I said that the outstandings were sufficient to pay off the over draft on the May abstract, that was entirely without reference to the advances made in July. On the 22nd of July when I wrote off the Rs. 3,000 from the balance of Rs. 5,000. I wrote off Rs. 3,000 from the advances for July and made the amount Rs. 30,000 instead of Rs. 33,000. I think it is usual for a paymaster before he leaves to close the accounts and hand over the balance. The account between the defendant and the regiment and the account with me are totally different. There are about three weeks at the end of each month before the abstract of the previous month is adjusted.

Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee recalled and examined by Mr. Dunbar, said,—The statements for March, April, May, and June produced to-day were compared by me with the originals with the regimental pay clerks.

Mr. Malone recalled and examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I produce a statement of outstandings signed by the committee of paymastership on the 22nd July, amounting to Rs. 139 which has been passed to the defendant on account of conservancy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—The statement was made out by direction of Colonel Crawley and produced by me before the committee. There was an enquiry made by Colonel Crawley in the orderly room on the 22nd of July and a record of the proceedings was made in writing, I have read a portion of it. I saw it to-day but do not know why it is not produced. I did not bring it (B 1) down with me, I don't know how it came down.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

STEALING PORTER.—*Cassum Yacoob, Mahomed Shaboo*, and *Nusseeb Moosa* were charged with stealing a quantity of porter, the property of Messrs. Wallace & Co.

Policeman No. 184, stated,—On Saturday last at 4 P.M. while I was on duty at the Mandvie Bunder, I saw Nos. 1 and 2, put this pot in a hackery. They said it was water, but I found it was porter. Prisoner No. 1 gave me Rs. 5 as bribe to let him go. They took us to the Bunder and showed us a cask from which the porter had been taken. Prisoner No. 3 was not with them. The porter belonged to Messrs. Wallace & Co., whose name was on the casks.

Police Havildar No. 60, said,—Prisoner No. 1 showed me a cask from which he said the porter had taken. He is a watchman on the property. I found the name of Messrs. Wallace and Co. branded on the casks. Prisoner No. 3 confessed that he held the pot whilst Nos. 1 and 2 emptied the porter into it.

Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

ROBBING A MARWARREE.—*Pandoo Rajoo* and *Maya Lalla*, known to the police as old offenders, were charged with stealing miscellaneous articles of the value of Rs. 29, the property of a Marwarree grocer, named Purtab Motee. The prisoners were seized by the police whilst in the act of making away with the articles which they had stolen from the shop of the prosecutor at eleven o'clock in the night. They were found guilty, and severally sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE N. OLIVER, ESQ.)

GAMBLING.—*Munsook Dwarka* and six others were placed at the bar, the first prisoner on a charge of keeping a common gaming-house at Coombartookda, and the rest for having been found gaming therein with dice, money, and cards. From information received Constable Barrett proceeded on Sunday afternoon last in company with two native policemen to the house of the first prisoner, and there saw the prisoners gaming with dice, money, and cards. He apprehended the prisoners on a warrant and seized the gaming instruments which were lying on the floor. The house is said to be used as a common gaming-house.

His Worship fined the first prisoner Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 7 each.

STEALING A COAT.—*John Curran*, a European seaman, was charged with stealing a coat, the property of Mr. E. D. Lancey.

Charles Lancey, stated,—I am a Water Police Constable. I know the prisoner by sight. Last Tuesday evening about seven o'clock, I saw this black coat safe in an office used by Mr. Avron in the Sailors' Home. About eight and nine o'clock, in consequence of what Mr. Higgins told me I looked for and missed the coat. I saw prisoner outside in custody of Constables Dew and Kerschner. Prisoner had no right to take my coat. The value of the coat is Rs. 10.

Patrick Higgins, stated,—I am Assistant Superintendent of the Sailors' Home. I know the prisoner; he is an inmate of the Home. On Tuesday night last between nine and ten o'clock I left the office and saw a person go into the distressed seamen's department next to the office, and shortly afterwards coming out of the office with this coat in his hands. He went into the distressed seamen's room. I asked him what business he had with it. He immediately dropped the coat, and pointing to a man lying on a cot, said, "it was that Dutch son of a—that desired me to fetch the coat." That man denied. Prisoner has been sometime an inmate of the Home and knows the clothes are not kept there (in the office). A pair of trousers were missing about twelve o'clock the same day.

Prisoner in defence, alleged,—The man on the cot said to me "Jack I left my coat there, go and fetch it." I did so and was immediately taken up.

P. Higgins, recalled,—The man that prisoner said told him to go for his coat was in the first cot near the door. Prisoner's cot was four cots distant from that.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 1ST SEPT.
(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ABDUCTION SWINDLING.—*Emayet Ali Imaum* and four other middle-aged Mahomedans were charged with cheating Ali Mahomed Chaund Mahomed and dishonestly inducing him to deliver to them Rs. 200.

Mr. Khunderove, for the prosecution.

Mr. Judge, for the prisoners.

The facts of the case would appear from the following deposition of the prosecutor who stated:—I am a butcher, and live in Butcher street. I know the five prisoners at the bar since the 16th August, the day I went to their house. I went there because prisoner No. 3, Mohib Ali, came to call me. He came to my house to call me on three successive days. When he came to my house on the first occasion on Thursday, he came alone. He then said that a rich man, a partner of David Sassoon, had a few hides for sale. He asked me if I would go along with him and buy them. I consented to go but not at that moment as I had business. He went away. He came next day alone and said, "come along with me to buy the hides, about which I spoke to you yesterday." I told him that I had business, and could not go. He came the third time on Saturday the 16th August about two o'clock in the afternoon. A youth named Hassan Jamal, who lives in my street, came with him. I consented to go with him. I took with me Rs. 200 to pay for the hides. On the way, the prisoner observed, "as you are going to purchase goods, have you brought money." I told him that I had brought Rs. 200. He took me to a house opposite the Null Bazar. We went into a room on the second floor which was well furnished. I found in the room the prisoners No. 1, 4, and 5. Prisoner No. 1 made me sit down. I was treated with *pan soparee*. Prisoner No. 1 desired me to wait, saying that he would go and call his master, and he left the room. Hassan Jamal left the room at the same time. In a quarter of an hour, the prisoner returned to the room with the prisoner No. 2. When prisoner No. 2 came, he said to me, "come along," and we then all went into the inner room. I saw in that room the hide now produced. Prisoner No. 2 said, that this hide was a sample of those for sale, and that his master's Moonim had the key of the godown in which there were better hides. I examined the sample hide, and made a bargain with the prisoner No. 2 to purchase from him twenty scores of hides at the rate of Rs. 25 per score. After the bargain was made, prisoner No. 2 asked me for the money. I took the money from my waist-band and placed it on the floor. Prisoner No. 2 observed, "these are very few rupees." I then produced the notes, and was looking at the figures previous to making them over, when the prisoner No. 1 snatched the notes from my hand saying, "you are counting them slowly, I shall count them quickly." As soon as the prisoner No. 1 had taken the notes from me, prisoner No. 2 began to pick up the rupees from the floor and to place them in his handkerchief. The prisoners Nos. 3, 4, and 5 also picked up the Rupees from the floor. I was then alarmed, considering that this was not the custom of merchants. I ran into the front room, and from one of the front windows gave an alarm, and called for a sepoy. I then turned round, and saw that all the prisoners had gone from the room. I ran downstairs raising an alarm. When I reached the street, I found the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 in the custody of two policemen. I told the policemen what had occurred and took them to the room where my money was taken from me. While we were upstairs, the prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 were brought there by two policemen. Prisoner No. 5 was arrested at his house the same evening.

The case stands adjourned for further investigation.

STEALING A FOWL.—*Curreem Summond*, a middle-aged Mahomedan who is known to the Police as a "damaged character," was charged with stealing a fowl of the value of ten annas, the property of Abdool Moideen. The prosecutor had missed the fowl from his house at five o'clock in the morning. About two hours afterwards the prisoner was observed by a policeman offering the fowl to a Parsee for sale. The policeman knowing the prisoner to be a "damaged character" challenged him to account for the possession of the fowl, which the latter did by admitting his guilt.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

30. Nowrojee Marwanjee *vs.* Ramchunder Dada Nalgue. (Part heard.)

31. Guellabhoy Pulldumsey and others *vs.* Mahanundram Ramjeedass.

36. Doongersey Gangjee and others *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

37. Mooljee Tricumdass *vs.* Mooljee Jewraz and others.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 1*st September.*

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, COMMISSIONER.)

In re Govind Dajee.

Dr. Reid, supported the insolvent.

Mr. Scoble, opposed.

Mr. Scoble said that on the last Court day the insolvent had been ordered to amend his schedule; but he had not done it satisfactorily. The new schedule now presented was worse than the old one. There were several items entered in the new schedule which did not appear in the former one. For the various items put down in the schedule there were no satisfactory vouchers produced. A sum of money had been entered as having been paid to Mr. Darby for the costs of an action and another sum of money amounting to Rs. 500 for maintenance and marriage expenses of a certain testator's daughter. No books, papers, or vouchers had been deposited in proof that those sums of money had been so expended by the insolvent; the accounts had the appearance of being altogether fictitious.

The Hon'ble Commissioner observed that as this was the first hearing it was hardly necessary to go into the whole of the objections.

Mr. Scoble said, that he did not wish to press for punishment of the insolvent at the present time, but for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. Therefore he asked the Court to dismiss the petition. The insolvent had ample time to have the schedule amended which he had not done.

Dr. Reid, for the insolvent, submitted, that no case had been made out for the dismissal of the petition. Insolvent was not able to procure his accounts as they were detained in the hands of his Solicitor, in consequence of his not being able to pay him his costs; he had likewise been a prisoner for several months. As to the schedule being fictitious, there was nothing very extraordinary in a native of India expending Rs. 500 in a marriage ceremony. The learned gentleman said the insolvent had informed him that the items, which the learned counsel for the opposing creditor had stated as not being in the amended schedule, were there in reality but that they appeared in a different form.

Mr. Scoble said there had been no reason shown why the books had not been produced; the pretence set up by the Insolvent was not true, either he had not paid Mr. Darby or he had not got any books.

Dr. Reid said, that the insolvent had paid Mr. Darby all he claimed except Rs. 13.

The Hon'ble Commissioner adjourned the case until the next Court day, when if the insolvent did not produce satisfactory accounts and vouchers, his petition would be dismissed.

In re Rustomjee Nowrojee.

Mr. Scoble, on behalf of an opposing creditor, said that the latter had formerly been in partnership with the insolvent and was put down in the schedule for Rs. 1,000. This creditor had consented to go out of the partnership on condition of receiving Rs. 1,500 from the insolvent. He had filed a suit in the late Supreme Court for the recovery of that amount, whereupon the insolvent executed a bond for the payment of the same. The insolvent had vexatiously defended that action, then he had entered the sum of Rs. 1,188-11-7 as a debt due to his brother and lastly he had tampered with his books. He had not accounted satisfactorily for sundry other debts due from other parties.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, that he considered that it was necessary that the insolvent should have been informed, through the Official Assignee of these objections, as it was highly probable that he would have been able to have answered them. If the creditors had gone to the right way to work they could have obtained all necessary information through the Official Assignee.

Mr. Scoble said, that if the case was adjourned they would adopt the course recommended by His Lordship, but he was in a position to prove that the books had been tampered with.

The insolvent was then examined: he stated that he produced the cash book for 1860; there was an entry of Rs. 1,080-6-0 on account of his brother. On referring to the ledger, he found that it was not entered in the page indicated but it was found in another page, there was also another item that appeared in a page different from that referred to in the cash book. There were also some pencil marks on the top of the pages; they were then in consequence of some mistakes that had been made by the Mehta in numbering the leaves.

The Hon'ble Commissioner adjourned the hearing until the next Court day to enable the opposing creditors to apply to the Official Assignee so that he might examine the insolvent about the disputed items and the insolvent would have to attend and give the explanations required of him.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

AHMEDABAD, 28*th August* 1862.

SIR,—The facilities for travelling afforded by the B. B. & C. I. Railway line have prompted me to pay a visit during this season to the rich province of Goozerat which is famous for its commercial prosperity and resources. The delay in opening the line on this side of the Myhee river is loudly complained of and the point deserves the serious and immediate attention of the Railway authorities. During the last week there was an abundant and seasonable supply of rain which has made the weather very delightful here at present. Twice did the waters of the Saburmuttee rise lately to the natural height of its banks; and gave it a very sublime appearance.

The best amusement that a traveller can have during his leisure hours is reading newspapers wherever he can procure them or writing for publication therein his observations and sentiments, while endeavouring accordingly to entertain myself in that manner since my arrival here, I accidentally met a few days ago with a number of the *Times of India*, dated the 22nd instant, in which an account of a libel case in a communication from this station of the 16th idem under the head of news letters, attracted my attention. For, in the Mofussil, general or public opinion is so little cared for, that a libel case is a great rarity, and the mention of the aforesaid instance, therefore, very naturally made me curious to learn its full history. My inquisitiveness made me seek information from the best informed quarters, *i.e.* from persons who being connected with the Court in which the case was pending could give a faithful account from personal knowledge and observation. It was a case between the inspecting Post Master, Mr. J. Z. Hewett, and the Post Master Mr. J. J. Fernandez, as plaintiff and defendant respectively; and as I have discovered that the account I read in the *Times* is not altogether correct, I deem it worth while to enlighten the public with the true features of the case through the medium of your much respected and widely circulated journal.

In December last Mr. J. J. Fernandez had an occasion to write to the superior authority the Post Master General, Bombay, exposing Mr. J. Z. Hewett's official conduct. In this communication he very rashly ventured to mention likewise certain rumours (as being current here) highly prejudicial to Mr. and Mrs. Hewett's private character; and on this insinuation the suit was grounded. About the middle of April the case was brought on, and the defendant on being asked in the commencement, at once candidly admitted having written the letter in question, but merely added that he could not recollect its exact wording without referring to the orginal again. As a matter of course, the Court could not proceed any further till the original letter, the foundation of the charge of libel, was produced and recorded. The case was in consequence postponed till it was obtained from the Bombay Post Master General's Office; and when in the beginning of May it was resumed for the first time, the defendant solicited its adjournment for twenty days only to enable him to obtain the requisite consent of his witnesses (to mention their names publicly) as some of them were then so far situated as Cutch and Kattywar. After the expiration of this period, however, the case was put off till the 11th instant, but this long adjournment was not an indulgence sought by the defendant. It was entirely the unavoidable consequence of official changes and consequent delays and accumulation of work on the File of the Court. When the present Sudder Ameen, the well known Mr. Fern, commenced the case by noting down points and calling upon the defendant to produce his evidence, Mr. Fernandez did not hesitate to hand over instantly a list of the names of his witnesses. In the mean time Mr. Fern very judiciously enquired of the parties if an amicable adjustment was not still possible. The suggestion hinted that an apology coupled merely by the payment of the costs of the Court by the defendant may set the matter at rest. The plaintiff instead of *insisting* to proceed with the enquiry *immediately* availed himself of this suggestion to request the Court to allow him time to think over the point. On the second day when they met again in the Court, the plaintiff proposed that the terms of the apology should consist of an acknowledgment of having written the letter maliciously, according to evil counsels that he had received, and of asking the plaintiff's pardon for the same. The defendant sternly refused to submit to such terms; and the only apology which he tendered, and which was at last gladly accepted by the plaintiff was somewhat to the following effect:—That though the letter in question had been addressed by the defendant in consequence of a rumour then in circulation against the character of the plaintiff and his wife, yet as the rumour itself might most probably have been got up by their enemies, he expressed his humble and sincere regret for having interfered therewith at all.

From the above facts it will be clearly seen that the whole amount of damages set down at Rupees 1,500 was received in full by the plaintiff merely in the above expression of regret by the defendant; and all that the Court awarded against the latter was the payment of the costs, viz. Rupees 146 which was the only sum he had to pay as the price of his rashness. Moreover, the defendant did not (as has been represented by the news-writer of the *Times*) deny having written the letter, nor was he ever guilty of any voluntary contrition, nor were the several postponements owing to his solicitations.

Notwithstanding that the case has been thus disposed of, it is evident that this has not tended to remove entirely the misunderstanding between the parties concerned; and for the sake of the public interests, the Post Master General will, I trust, see the necessity of separating them from one another as soon as practicable.

The accounts of the libel case having made this communication much longer than I intended to write when I commenced, I will not venture to increase its bulk by the introduction of other matters, lest I may become an unwelcome intruder.

This is the first time I have attempted to write to a newspaper, and should it meet with due reception, it would encourage me to contribute occasionally my desultory thoughts during my present travels.

The only piece of news that I can add from this station is that Mr. Martinnant's last Concert comes off on the first proximo, and people here wish him the same success which he had on the occasion of his two previous performances.

POONA.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA.—We give our readers the names of the several office-bearers for the ensuing year of the United Service Institution established in 1860, and we are glad to be able to congratulate His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, and the officers in Camp, upon the great success of this undertaking.

If we may be allowed, we will suggest that such members of the institution as have not yet given a donation, should place a small contribution in the hands of the treasurer, for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the council to take off the unsightly thatch of the present library, and replace it with a sound roof covered with tiles, that it may be in keeping with the reading and lecture room, for all must allow that such an improvement is greatly to be desired. There is, we understand, a nucleus of a Building Fund already formed, and we believe we may say on behalf of the zealous treasurer that "the smallest contribution will be thankfully received" by him.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir H. Bartle Frere, K.C.B., K.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PATRONS.

The Right Reverend J. Harding, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

The Honorable W. E. Frere, Member of Council, Bombay.

The Honorable J. D. Inverarity, Member of Council, Bombay.

The Honorable Sir J. Arnould, Knight, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

The Honorable H. W. Reeves, Europe.

Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., Europe.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., Europe.

COUNCIL OF 1862-63.

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Stewart, J. D. Colonel, representative of the 25th Regiment N. I. I.

MEMBERS.

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Ferguson, Lieutenant, representative of the 26th Regiment N. I.

Francis, Major Staff Corps, proprietor of the old Station Library.

Gell, Revd. F., B. A. do. do. do.

Howard, E. I. Esq., M. A., representative of others than the Covenanted Civil Service.

Larkins, T. B. Surgeon Major, representative of Divisional Staff and Brigade.

Larpent, Baron H., representative of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Orpen, A. H., Assistant Surgeon, representative of the 95th Foot.

Pitman, H. Surgeon, representative of the 3rd Light Cavalry.

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Skinner, P. M. Colonel, representative of the General Staff of the Army.

Thompson, T. R. Lieutenant, representative of the 56th Regiment, General Public.

Trevor, E. W. Lieutenant, representative 103rd Foot.

Wilkins, H. St. C. Captain, representative of the Bombay Engineer Corps.

Caldecott, A. W. B. Lieutenant, 103rd Foot, Ex-Officio.

Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. Caldecott.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE ABOVE.

Library Committee.

Colonel Stewart.
Dr. Larkins.
Revd. Mr. Fenton.
The Secretary.

Building Committee.

Colonel Stewart.
Major Sandwith.
Captain Wilkins.
The Secretary.

Publishers in London—Messrs. Saunders Otley & Co.
Publishers and Agents in Bombay—Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall.
Bankers in Bombay—Oriental Bank Corporation.—*Poona Observer, Aug.* 30.

BENGAL.

THE blunders committed by the local officers in carrying out the plain provisions of the Penal Code, more especially in cases of perjury and forgery, are by no means creditable either to their diligence or acumen. Within a few days of each other, we find, through the decisions of the High Court, two Magistrates and two Judges altogether abroad in their interpretation of law, which, to our comprehension, appears so plain as to leave no room for difficulty or doubt. At Burdwan, we find the Magistrate himself instituting proceedings for forgery against a party, without any sanction from the court before which the forgery was committed; a procedure obviously unwarranted by law. It is true that the sanction of the Collector had been given in regard to other parties, a fact which, in some measure, extenuates the error, but still a careful consideration of the law, and a just appreciation of the important principle under which the Criminal Courts are prohibited from entertaining charges of forgery and perjury committed before other courts, without the sanction of those courts, should have prevented the authority from adopting so mistaken a course.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this principle. If parties were once allowed to haul their successful opponents with their witnesses, before the magistrate on charges of forgery, perjury, or false evidence, it requires little knowledge of the native character to see the consequences of such a privilege, little short of the disorganization of society would be the pleasant result. Every civil suit in the country would generate one or more criminal actions; respectable men would incur any penalty before they consented to give evidence. We hope that the sound and timely judgment of the High Court, reversing the decisions of the lower tribunals, will effectually prevent such blunders for the future. The Penal Code is severe and uncompromising, but in proportion to its severity should care be taken that its penal provisions be not wantonly stretched to suit the individual fancy, or mis-directed zeal, of local officers.—*Englishman, August* 20.

SIND.

WE learn that a private telegram was received last night in town, announcing that Garibaldi had kindled a general war in Europe. The Emperor of the French had called upon him to abandon his plans, which advices received by the last mail informed us were directed against either Greece, Turkey, or Servia, or the whole three put together, as a preparatory step towards attacking Austria; but Garibaldi had paid no attention to Louis Napoleon's summons, and all Europe was rushing to arms. It is to be hoped that Lord Palmerston will keep out of the quarrel long enough to give India time to throw herself efficiently on her defence. We are hourly looking for our special telegram, and shall issue an extraordinary as soon as it comes to hand.—*Our Paper*, (*Kurrachee*), *Aug.* 26.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

(*From our own correspondent.*)

Paris, Saturday Evening.

THE Tribunal of Perigueux has decided that a priest may lawfully marry in France. The grounds of the judgment (given in spite of the furious speech of the public minister) are so cogent that I cannot conceive the possibility of their being overrated by the court of higher jurisdiction to which the case will certainly be carried. The Perigueux court in few but conclusive words says, that the Code Napoleon regards marriage as a purely civil contract, which all citizens not expressively interdicted are capable of making; that there is nothing in French law to prohibit a catholic priest from marrying—nothing to show that by entering into holy orders he loses his quality or rights as a citizen. That the organic law on public worship of Germinal year X. is as silent as the Code upon this important point. That when the legislature is silent it is no part of the duty of the judges to seek in moral and religious considerations, no doubt highly respectable but without any root in civil law, for prohibitions which that law does not contain. For the above reasons the court orders the mayor who refused to celebrate the marriage of M. de Brou Lauriere, the priest, with Mdlle. Elizabeth Fressanges, to proceed at once to perform the ceremony, and to register the contract in due form.—*Express.*

DEPUTATION FROM THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION TO THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

His Highness Mohamed Said Pasha and suite arrived in Manchester on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th instant. Mayor (Thomas Goadsby, Esq.), the Town Clerk, and other gentlemen, were at the railway station to receive and do honour to the distinguished visitor; and suitable apartments were engaged at the Queen's Hotel for his use. On Wednesday morning the Mayor and Corporation, along with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Supply Association, attended at the Town Hall, to give him a formal reception and welcome him. The deputation from the Association consisted of J. Cheetham, Esq., president, Edmund Ashworth, Esq., vice-president, and E. Walmsley, Esq. After addresses had been presented on behalf of the Corporation and the Chamber, M

a small quantity of wood ashes has been added, in order to facilitate the separation of the woody matters from the fibre; the fibre is then removed out of the boiling water and washed as rapidly as possible in a clear running stream, after which it is submitted to the usual bleaching process employed in the manufacture of fibre from flax or hemp.—*Calcutta Gazette.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE ABODE OF HEARTLESS EXTORTION.

(From the Oudh Gazette, Aug. 23.)

We stated in a late issue that Calcutta, in comparison with Australia, was a "sink of corruption and the abode of heartless extortion." We now proceed to support this assertion with facts and arguments, appealing to the Calcutta press for its co-operation in pulling down an evil, which so seriously affects the best interests of, individually and collectively, their numerous constituents in every part of India.

In no part of the habitable world, with the exception, perhaps, of St. Helena and Cairo, are English goods, particularly provisions, wine, and spirits, sold at the extortionate rate of, 1, 2, 3, and often at 400, per cent. above their manufactured or legitimate value. Why, this is simply coining money, in a counterfeit mint, with a vengeance! Yet this is done in Calcutta; done openly, unblushingly, not by one individual, but by every one who there caters for the public. It is the rule, not the exception; done, too, with a feeling of injured innocence and regret that, as the Indian public are so sadly gulled on leave not the country to oppose or remonstrate against such "heartless extortion," they do not extort even more, and with greater impunity.

To take the Port of Adelaide for an illustration. It is considerably further from London than Calcutta; freight is proportionably dearer; the risks at sea are as great, if not greater, as usually only 2nd class vessels go there; the thermometer ranges as high in Adelaide as it does in Calcutta; the climate is as destructive to European goods; the demand for English provisions is not, perhaps, so great there as here, as Australia is rapidly becoming self-supporting country, yet the markets are better supplied, and the prices of English necessaries infinitely cheaper. From the price current published in the latest received No. of the *South Australian Register*, we have extracted such items, with prices affixed, as may be considered most essential in all domestic arrangements, and in a corresponding column have placed the prices ruling in Calcutta for similar articles. These prices we have taken from the last published circular of a well known and long established Calcutta firm; and, for the sake of uniformity, have rendered the rupee as 2 shillings. If after a careful perusal of this statement, coupled with a little reflection, any of our readers will be bold enough to assert that they have not for years past been heartlessly imposed upon, we will not only amply atone to every aggrieved member of the Calcutta trading community, but will freely acknowledge that we have, for once, found a mare's nest:—

Names of articles.	*Price in Australia.* s.	d.	*Price in Calcutta.* s.	d.
Bass and Co.'s Beer per dozen	10	0	13	0
Allsopps and Co.'s do. do.....	9	0	13	0
Stearine Candles per lb.	1	3	2	0
Carraway seeds per lb.	0	4½	5	0
Ceylon Coffee, per lb.....	1	0	2	0
Manillas, No. 2, per 1000	30	0	10	0
Zante Currants, per lb.....	0	6½	2	0
Tart fruits per dozen	10	6	26	0
Sago, per lb.	0	2½	0	9
Vinegar per dozen.....	9	0	24	0
Bacon per lb.....	0	9	2	6
Cheese per lb	1	0	3	0
Lobsters 1 lb tin per dozen.....	9	0	21	0
Best Brandy per dozen.....	32	0	68	0
Booth's Gin, per dozen.....	16	0	48	0
Whiskey, per dozen	14	0	48	0
Cavendish Tobacco per lb.	2	0	4	0
Arrowroot, East Indian, per lb.....	0	8	1	6
Total...	147	0½	383	9

Thus, it will be observed, if any reliance can be placed on figures, that from a casually selected list of only eighteen articles, from among the very many and various required for ordinary household purposes, the Indian public are paying on the average upwards of *two hundred and fifty per cent.* more than their friends in Australia; and in this matter of carraway seeds, upwards of 1,200 per cent. Arrowroot, which is grown and manufactured in the country, is carried there and profitably sold at six pence a pound, while here, on its native soil, it is sold at the extortionate rate of one shilling and six pence!

Is this heartless extortion, or not? Have we made out a case? Are the jury with us? Is it possible the European community can know, that the enormity is pointed out to them, quietly submit to be thus systematically swindled? With these incontrovertible facts before us, can we hesitate to pronounce Calcutta a sink of corruption—the abode of heartless extortion? Is there no redress for such a monstrous evil? Are there none bold enough, among our higher officials or sufficiently upright among our merchants, to cry down such gross and sinful imposition? It is vain to hope or expect assistance from the Legislature. They, rolling in their countless and easy gotten wealth, are supinely indifferent to the troubles, requirements, or the redressing of wrongs of the poorer, hard worked, and under-paid middle classes of the Indian community. What do men with their 10 or 30,000 Rs. a month know about the wants and struggles of the insufficiently paid Subaltern, or the poor, needy Captain with a wife and family? What is it to them if the common necessaries of life cannot be purchased, except at the extortionate price of 2 or 300 per cent. beyond their intrinsic value? What care our Members of Council, whose sole paid occupation lies, not in bringing the markets of India into wholesome subjection, but to use every effort to cut down the salaries of the already under-paid; to point out fresh items for taxation; to make money for Government anyhow, so long as it does not trench upon their own preserves, or diminish the weight of bullion that is monthly allotted to them as salary? Self-sufficiency, satiation, and self-gratification, are with them synonymous with the freest principles of Free Trade.

The Chamber of Commerce will not interfere, for it is scarce likely they would willingly kill the goose that lays them such golden eggs. Who, then, can clear out this Augean stable of heartless extortion? The Press—the palladium of the people—the negotiator of wrongs—the light that illumines darkness—the power that can educe harmony from discord—that can reduce chaos to order and practicability. Let the Press, then, do its work manfully. The public supports the Press, and the Press must look after the interests of the public. We look for genial support from our contemporaries generally in this matter, and shall be much mistaken if it be not cordially granted. The *Times of India* in his issue of the 1st instant, has like ourselves, already sounded the note of alarm, and says—"Calcutta is a thoroughly demoralized city demoralized by the lust of gains, unscrupulously acquired, and oblivious of the guilt and disgrace that have marked its course for the last thirty years." Let the whole of India only take up the cry and we shall ere long see articles quoted at reasonable figures, and ourselves no longer subjected to the "heartless extortion" of Calcutta tradesmen and their agents in the mofussil.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(From the Friend of India, August 14.)

All circumstances seem to conspire to keep the Government of India and the special Indian education of the new Viceroy in the hands of old Bengal civilians. Admirable as a soldier and military engineer, when he has the unlimited command of money and is not required to be particular about his accounts. Sir Robert Napier makes no professions of governing men, whether they be soldiers, ryots or settlers. Finding himself cumbered with an inheritance of questions and papers which had accumulated in the boxes of his predecessor, Lord Elgin, like a good man of business resolved to sign all opinions and suggestions put before him by his Secretaries, whether these suggestions referred to the pension of a native chief, the education of peasant children or the land policy of Lord Canning. Most pleasant is this for the public officers throughout the country, and if the practice were carried out only in matters of routine or "foreign" policy, of which a new Viceroy must be necessarily ignorant, no one could object. It thus happens that the Government of India, since Lord Canning and Mr. Laing left, consists, for all practical purposes, of Messrs. Grey and Harington.

The contrast between the Government of India now and as it was six months ago is worthy of study by all who would understand the policy at present pursued and likely to be pursued for some time. In February last, India was ruled by Lord Canning, trained by six years of sad experience to respect public opinion and defend its interests from the jobbery of the English Ministry and the ignorant interference of a whig Secretary of State. With him was associated Mr. Laing, an English statesman, who had taken the measure of the old Bengal civilians, and by his financial reforms and economy had nipped in the bud the growing discontent caused by the imposition of taxes which his courage and skill rendered unnecessary. Besides Mr. Laing we may consider Mr. Ritchie as in all respects an outsider and an English thinker. As a barrister he had for years bridged the gulf between the official and non-official classes in Calcutta, winning the respect and almost the affection of both. His whole policy was one of progress. We see this in his Contract Law, in his determined stand as Vice-Chancellor of the University against the educational policy of the old civilians, and in all his appearances on public occasions. Scarcely less liberal than these three English thinkers, with more Indian experience than they and at the same time with a tendency to dreamy abstract theories, was Sir Bartle Frere, the Bombay civilian. The change in Lord Canning's action was contemporaneous with his accession to the Council, and like Mr. Ritchie he interpreted the opinion of the outside public to the cold unsympathising peer who had so long misunderstood it. Finally, as representing pure old Bengal civilianism, there was Mr. Beadon, who shewed himself an apt pupil in the school of experience. With an intellect as clear as Sir John Grant's but not so cold, with a powerful ambition which had been somewhat wounded by the omission of Her Majesty's Government to confer on him the honor of K.C.B., and with a knowledge of human nature thus quickened the absence of which was Sir John Grant's ruin, Mr. Beadon, like Saul, was soon found among the prophets. Outwardly he went over to the ranks of the opposition. The public will not soon forget the agreeable surprise with which it listened to one of his earliest speeches in the old Legislative Council introducing the Contract Law. A six months' visit to England confirmed him in his new doctrines, and he who had hitherto been the very incarnation of contempt for the interlopers was found in their front rank. He bade high for the Lieutenant Governor-ship of Bengal and he got it. Wiser than his predecessor he left Nuddea and its woes to the tender mercies (which are cruel) of the Courts, and went to talk "development of the resources" in the new settler colony of Assam. Still, he must not break with his old party who never loved him, and so he balanced the Contract Law by appointing a young hot-headed civilian of eleven years' standing and the declared foe of his new policy, to sit in his Secretary. In February the Government of India, in policy as in *personnel*, was a Government of progress.

Now it has been torn away, root and branch. Not a cleaner sweep did General Jackson make of Washington when he became President, than death and the pestilential change which affects Indian society and administration has made of the Government of India. Most unfortunate is this for Lord Elgin if he is timid. But a man of Lord Dalhousie's *calibre* would have considered it a cause for gratulation, for the keystone of the constitution of British India is the despotic will of the Viceroy. Lord Elgin has fallen into the hands of Messrs. Grey and Harington, and all the utterances of Lord Canning's sad experience are forgotten; that bitter confession that he would have done many things very differently from 1856 to 1859 if he and his colleagues had known anything of India out of Bengal, is not remembered. Not only is the present Government of India a purely civilian Government, but it is composed of Bengal civilians. We by no means undervalue Messrs. Grey and Harington as elements in an Indian cabinet. Even Sir Charles Wood is valuable for his knowledge of routine, and we honestly express our opinion of Messrs. Grey and Harington when we say that the two combined would make a perfect Sir Charles Wood. Mr. Grey would supply the routine knowledge—and perhaps the small sneers; Mr. Harington would contribute the vanity and talk—and perhaps the slight modicum of ability. Both possess two qualifications, one evil and one good, of which Sir C. Wood is destitute. Both would sacrifice the Empire for the sake of the Civil Service, both subject to this limitation are consciously honest. Fortunately both are ignorant of "foreign" politics and finance, and these departments are in safer hands than we remember to have seen them, for they are administered by Colonel Durand and the Hon'ble E. Drummond. It is the misfortune, not the fault, of the two Bengal civilians, that they stand alone, that, unable to comprehend their epoch, they unconsciously delude the Viceroy, vainly attempt to put back the wave of progress, and humbly "boo" to Sir Charles Wood. With a full Cabinet, that is with three English statesmen in the persons of an experienced or resolute Viceroy and financial and law colleagues, they would have been more than innocuous—they might have been useful.

The future is as doubtful as the present. There is a foundation for the rumour that Dr. Maine will not take up his appointment, in the cold season, as law member. He is subject to tic-doloreux which incapacitates him from all business for six weeks at a time, and an attack before last mail left has doubtless led him finally to decline coming to India. Some may think that the author of the most virulent articles in the *Saturday Review* against Anglo-Indians, is no loss, but he is the first of living jurists and his scorn for "priggish" civilianism would doubtless have been as great as his prejudice against boisterous interlopers. Mr. Arbuthnot, *quondam* Madras civilian and merchant and now in Sir C. Wood's council, has been asked to succeed Mr. Laing, he ascribed to us as "good at figures but weak." he hardly promises to be a worthy successor of Messrs. Wilson and Laing, and it is most doubtful if he will accept the office. If he does, subservience to Sir C. Wood will be his policy, and that means the rifling of the Indian purse by the English Ministry and Horse Guards. He never protested against the Mysore Grant, or the successive acts of injustice connected with the Amalgamation, or the extra European troops in the depots and in India, or the superfluous number of Queen's officers for whom India pays. We long for an English financier, but the man who accepts office on the nomination of Sir C. Wood and without bargaining for independence, will be worse for India than a Lushington or a Dorin. He may have skill enough to blind the public; they made such outrageous mistake that concealment was impossible.

DOCTOR PLAYFAIR'S CHOLERA TREATMENT.

(From the Delhi Gazette, August 19.)

Dr. Playfair, M. D., Civil Surgeon of this place, has addressed on this subject of the treatment he adopts in cases of Cholera. That a certain measure of success has crowned his efforts is undeniable, yet the question is one of those, that can be determined by experiment alone. With a view of enabling those, whose duty it is to relax no effort in the endeavour to grapple with the deadly disease, to preserve Dr. Playfair's able and useful exposition of his views, we print his communication in such a form, and place, as to admit of its being separated from all other matter. It will be found in our Supplement.

We earnestly hope the subject will receive the attention its evident importance deserves, and that our medical readers will not neglect the opportunity.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

Dear Sir,—Last year after having had charge o the Agra Central Prison for a few weeks when th cholera epidemic was at its maximum as to virulence, reported to the Government of the N. W. P. on a new method of treating cholera, which had given results more than usually favorable.

As this Report may not be accessible to many, and as I find from conversations with several of my medical brethren that the treatment, I recommended, is not clearly understood, I wish to give all who have the opportunity of seeing cases of cholera, an explanation of my remedy, and some details as to its application, in the hope that it may prove as successful in their hands as it has been in mine.

The treatment consists in the exhibition of diffusible stimuli, and at the same time opening a vein.

The expression to "bleed a patient," is so connected in the medical mind with depletion, with the withdrawal of a quantity of a fluid so essential for the support of the vital energies, that one is apt to judge of the practice in cholera, from the usual effect produced in sthenic diseases in which depletion is without doubt useful.

The only result I wish to attain by opening a vein, is to remove the stagnation of the circulation, to relieve the resistance to the action of the heart.

In the early stage of cholera a stimulant alone suffices, because then the capillaries are not obstructed, and the stimulant increases the action of the heart sufficiently in most cases to prevent that obstruction in a further advanced stage (that of collapse) the obstruction has commenced or is established, the heart endeavours to send blood through the distant capillaries but cannot do so unless the pressure "a fronte" is removed.

This is accomplished by opening a vein, and by friction towards the opening, forcing out the stagnant blood, every few drops so forced out lessens the resistance in the capillaries, by persevering it will be noticed that the blood which only came out at the opening when forced along the empty and flattened veins, begins slowly to trickle, you continue the frictions, the resistance to the heart is every minute being diminished, you continue the stimulants, the heart every minute is enabled to contract with greater force till at last a jet of blood spurts out, the action of the heart is so much restored that its impulse can send the blood through and beyond the formerly obstructed capillaries, the circulation is restored, the vein is immediately closed, for any further loss of blood will be hurtful, and as soon as the animal heat is re-established in the chilled and shrivelled extremities, the stimulants are stopped, some light nourishment is administered and repeated, at short intervals, and soon after the restoration of the animal heat the patient is to take a smart purgative of Blue Pill or Calomel, and extract of Colocynth, and he is to be allowed frequent drinks of water acidulated with Bitartrate of Potass.

The subsequent treatment is to be modified by the symptoms as in other diseases, but it must always be borne in mind that although it may be necessary to use local depletion, and counter-irritation, and various medicines for the removal of local congestions, and the state of Uræmia which so constantly is present from the suppression of the Renal secretion, that the patient's vital powers have received a great shock, and that although such remedies may be imperatively indicated, their application should be most carefully watched.

With regard to the practice of the remedies I advocate it is necessary to give some further directions.

Bleeding.—Nothing can appear at first more disheartening, or more futile than the attempt to get the blood to move on, and in the application of no remedy is continued perseverance and patience so necessary.

The very first friction from the wrist towards the elbow empties or nearly empties the veins, after each subsequent friction, a little blood is seen moving through the semi-transparent and superficial veins, and oozing out at the orifice, and it may be that for 10, 15, or 25 minutes no more may be obtained that what is forced out, but persevere as in attempting to resuscitate a drowned man, every few drops gained produces a fractional diminution in the resistance to the heart's contraction, and at last in by far the majority of cases, perseverance is rewarded, by seeing the blood come out in a jet or by hearing it flowing freely into the dish,—close the vein but continue the stimulants.

I may here mention that of thirty-six cases of cholera in the stage of collapse, I only failed in one case in getting the blood to flow from the impulse of the heart. Of these thirty-six cases only eight died.

Stimulants.—Opinions as to the benefits of stimulants in cholera are various, but I believe the majority agree that such stimulants as brandy, rum, whiskey, &c., are decidedly injurious except in the early stages of the disease, before the blood has commenced to thicken, and in this I wholly concur.

There is however a class of stimulants called "diffusible," which can be given with advantage, they act quickly, they leave little or none of the depression which results from the use of others, and examples of this class are Chloroform, Liquor Ammonia or Champagne.

It must however always be borne in mind that the dose of a stimulant ought to be increased according to the capacity of the patient for it.

If I give a glassful of raw brandy to a native it will make him intoxicated, if a European soldier drinks the same quantity he only feels comfortable.

In this difference is to be found one cause why Europeans, when attacked by cholera, exhibit a greater mortality than natives.

The amount of the diffusible stimulants to be given to a European must therefore be so increased that it may be a positive excitant.

My experience has been gained principally in treating natives, and also partly in private practice, so that the doses mentioned further on will have to be increased in most cases as regards the European soldier but my success has been such as to embolden me to hope my method of treatment may be given a fair trial—a judicious, persevering, and patient trial.

I conclude by giving in a shorter form the treatment recommended above, such as I have used in private practice or with natives.

On the first systems of cholera shewing themselves, place the patient in bed, covered up and give in a tumbler of hot water, half or a whole glassful of brandy (any strong spirit) a pinch of Cayenne pepper (2 grains and 20 drops of laudanum. The patient is on no account to walk about or sit up. The uncomfortable symptoms will in most cases speedily disappear.

Should however the patient when first seen have entered in the stage of collapse in which the pulse rapidly sinks, and the extremities become livid, and cold and shrivelled neither brandy or opium are longer admissible, he must be treated with diffusible stimuli which in the earlier stage of collapse may suffice frequently repeated but in a great number of cases in this stage bleeding is a *sine qua non* to enable the stimulants to be of use.

Give at once 30 drops of chloroform and repeat every ten minutes, open a vein at the bend of the arm, and holding the wrist with one hand, with the flattened palm of the other, keep a constant friction from the wrist towards the open vein, and persevere for half an hour, the stimulant being constantly repeated, the instant you see that the blood is flowing from the impulse of the heart, close the vein.

The stimulants are to be persevered with at longer intervals till the animal heat has returned to the hands and feet. It is generally useless opening a vein if no pulse is perceptible at the wrist, but the feeblest indication is not to deter the medical man from trying venesection.

Frictions to the extremities are of no use, but hot bottles or bricks covered with flannel or cloth are to be placed on each side of the thighs and legs and between the sides and arms. Sinapisms or cloths moistened with turpentine can be applied over the abdomen and to the calves of the legs.

The best way of administering the Chloroform is to mix 30 drops with 60 drops of compound Tincture of Cardamoms, (a solvent recommended by Professor Christison,) and add a sufficient amount of water to prevent the draught being too pungent.

I shall be most happy to supply any further information to those desiring it, if they will write to me.

Your's faithfully,
Geo. R. Playfair, *M. D.*,
Civil Surgeon, Agra.

ENGLISH PRESS.

TURKEY AS A COTTON FIELD.

(From the Money Market Review.)

It has often been remarked that, notwithstanding the trifling distance as regards time, which now separates Turkey from England, and its vast and daily increasing commercial importance, there is, perhaps, no country in the world of whose present internal state more erroneous ideas exist among the generality of the British public. Most persons, allowing their imaginations to carry them back to the days when the haughty and bigoted Turk looked down upon the Giaour as the abject slave who should minister to his comfort and his pleasures, forget the various changes which have occurred since, by one severe and effectual blow, the Sultan Mahmoud destroyed for ever the pride and fanaticism of the Moslem. With the destruction of the Janissaries (June 15, 1826) fell that military despotism under which both prince and people groaned, and the Sultan was for the first time enabled to begin those salutary reforms which the exigencies of an advancing civilization required. Since that day Turkish statesmen have become amenable to foreign counsel; the ancient bigotry has disappeared, and been replaced by a religious tolerance which is certainly not surpassed, if even equalled, in any country of Europe; whilst the old jealousy towards the Frank has been succeeded by a cordial friendship and by the most unbounded hospitality. In Turkey, and in Turkey alone, hospitality appears under a grand and noble aspect; it is not only a momentary shelter from the storm, but it is a hospitality which rising from the dignity of mere benevolence to that of a political reception, embraces the future as well as the present. As soon as the stranger has placed his foot on Turkish ground, he is saluted by the name of guest (*mussafir*). Hospitality with its two handmaids, civil liberty according to the law, and commercial liberty according to the laws of nature and reason, are secured to him, for his own laws are administered and put in force by functionaries of his own nation, while unlimited free trade exists in the most extended sense imaginable.

This civil and commercial liberty granted to the stranger renders Turkey a favourable field for the enterprise of our capitalists and merchants, but we regret to find that at the present moment, when every one is speculating upon the sources whence our future supply of cotton is to be obtained, so little attention appears to be directed towards that country. Mr. Lewis Farley, in his recent work on "The Resources of Turkey," points out various portions of the Ottoman Empire in which cotton has been grown for ages, and whence, "by means of European enterprise and European capital," an immense supply could be speedily obtained. In Macedonia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Asia Minor, and Syria, the quantity of cotton grown could be enormously increased, while Mr. Farley says that, "in the province of Diarbekhir, and, in fact, all over Asiatic Turkey, cotton could be grown to almost any extent; and when it is considered that Turkey in Asia possesses an area of 673,746, square miles, with a population of but 16,050,000, giving only 23.8 to the square mile, it may be imagined what vast tracts of fertile land are there lying unproductive. Enormous areas, where water is plentiful and the soil most fruitful, could be readily obtained upon the easy terms of paying to the Government 10 per cent. on the value of the produce in lieu of rent; and the cultivation of cotton for the English market would not only be a remunerative enterprise for those engaged in it, but, while benefiting to a very great extent the condition of the native population, would, at the same time, increase considerably the revenues of the Turkish Government."

We advise our Manchester friends to turn their attention to this quarter. English capital and English energy must be applied. *Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera* is good maxim, and we earnestly recommend its practice to our cotton manufactures.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, Aug. 4.)

The public appetite for foreign stocks has manifested itself very strongly during the last few weeks. While home investments have been comparatively neglected, those of foreign origin have been much sought after, and in many instances a considerable advance has occurred in prices. This movement had already been designated as probable, considering the extraordinary state of the money market. At a time when the rate of discount for the best bills is only 1½ to 1¾ per cent. per annum, when only 1 or 1½ per cent. is obtainable for loans on deposit or "at call" with the banks and discount establishments, and when the supply of all home railway stocks possessing preferential rights or guarantees is so limited that an investment of magnitude can hardly be effected in them at all, foreign stocks, offering and actually paying rates of interest varying from 5 to 11 per cent. per annum, naturally possess a strong attraction. It seems a reasonable arrangement that, as the stagnation of trade and the now limited extent of the home field for joint-stock enterprise preclude the possibility of using up here our large surplus of capital, we should despatch it abroad to take advantage of the much more remunerative prices offered for the use of it by foreign governments or public associations. When Turkey bids 10 or 11 per cent., and Portugal 7 per cent., for what is at present of scarcely any use at home, the exportation of capital becomes a natural arrangement which it would be sheer folly to denounce or attempt to prevent. It is a hackneyed saying that money, like water, will find its level in spite of all obstacles. By this it is not meant that, supposing the value of money to be 2 per cents. here and 20 per cent. in Turkey, the article must necessarily flow from this country until Turkey is likewise supplied at 2 per cent. Our 2 per cent. is a perfectly safe return, involving no trouble whatever to the capitalist, whereas the 20 per cent. proffered in Turkey may be, and no doubt is, surrounded by great risks—risks which affect not merely the interest but the principal, and the avoidance of which entails great trouble and ceaseless vigilance. Weighing everything, most persons will probably consider a safe 4 or 5 per cent. at home a better return than a doubtful 12 or 20 per cent. in Turkey, and this is the sort of calculation which ordinarily preserves us from a too keen participation in the frequent and violent vicissitudes of foreign money markets. But when money accumulates here to such an extent that the rate, instead of standing at an average point, falls to 2 per cent., or less, while the terms abroad remain as high as ever, or perhaps, still ascend, the home capitalist, with his money rusting, is dazzled. Demand begets supply, and, under such circumstances, foreign securities make their appearance in large numbers in the London money market. The capitalist who wishes to put his money out at the high rates current abroad need not take any trouble to ship it off, for there are plenty of accommodating people who, instead of making him take a trip to the foreign market, will wait upon him, as it may be said, in his own office or his own parlour, and there hand him the voucher conveying the liability of the foreign borrower. In the olden times a capitalist might desire his London agent to instruct a foreign agent to employ his money abroad at good usance, but now-a-days he has only to walk into an office or two in the city, and he may have a choice of scrip or bonds bearing the attested signature of the agents of half-a-dozen foreign governments. Great indeed are the modern facilities for exporting English capital when it becomes of burthensome amount. It is curious to remark that a summer's sun is not a bit more successful in bringing out butterflies than is a propitious money market in bringing out foreign loans and other securities. It might be difficult at first sight to discern any direct connection, in the nature of cause and effect, between a fall in the rate of interest here to two per cent., and a sudden discovery of "tightness" in the Exchequers of his Imperial Highness the Sultan of Turkey, or his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, or his Excellency the venerable General Paez, of Venezuela. Yet it is an unquestionable fact that though foreign potentates and rulers manage to carry on from year to year without troubling us, if we are sufficiently busied with our usual avocations to keep our rate of interest up at the healthy point of four or five per cent.; directly our riches increase, or our industry slackens, so as to throw money down to an unremunerative point, foreign governments invariably discover that there is something which they have got to do with our help, and which really must be done immediately. Perhaps they disinterestedly want to assist commerce by reforming their currency—a phrase which, being interpreted, occasionally means that they make a practice of putting the printing press to work and issuing inconvertible paper money during all those periods when they cannot borrow in London, taking their chance of redeeming it at those recurring periods when John Bull is in a humour to accommodate them. Or they have railways to make—an ostensible issue of railway capital being, in the astute chancelleries of some foreign States, a means of getting a loan in disguise. Or, falling these pretexts, it is found that there is something else to be done which commerce, when appealed to, cannot but own ought to be accomplished; the result being that the most captious capitalist can scarcely find a peg whereon to hang an objection. Unusual pains are now taken by foreign governments to have none but unexceptionable motives in raising loans, and it must be admitted that in this respect some of the loans lately brought forward are perfect models.

The public are not too precise in observing peculiarities of the kind, yet cannot help being struck with the strange accord now witnessed amongst foreign Powers. Were a philanthropist of extreme aspirations to be told that a time was at hand when the governments of the world would pursue one common policy, he would probably put on his spectacles and look out for the Millennium or some such long-anticipated climax. How great would be his delight were he assured, with all the infallibility of second sight, that the Christian, the Mohammedan, the Turk, and the Russian would meet with one and the same object. The fact is literally so, for the representatives of Turkey, Russia, Egypt, Morocco, Venezuela, Peru, and Portugal, have all been simultaneously in London, but sooth to say, though the individual object of each is the same, they are not bent upon a joint or harmonious action. They have rushed into the market almost in a body—certainly three or four abreast—positively jostling one another in their zeal to put their currencies right, or to help public improvements in some way. Trade ought certainly to get on after this, for the anxiety of ministers and statesmen to help her is quite refreshing.

Seriously, however, it is a question whether there is not a little too much of this sort of thing, and whether the money market has not been a trifle too gracious in its reception of foreign financial ambassadors, arriving in such quick succession. Happily, our means are tolerably large just now, but if we wish to reap the full profit attaching to our position as the bankers and money lenders of the world, we ought not to saddle ourselves with too much stock at once. Apart from the risk of accidents, and from the increased difficulty of insuring against them where the amount to be underwritten in a single "line" is so heavy, it is a well-known fact that the mere multiplicity of new securities has a tendency to lower their market value, and to disappoint the otherwise reasonable anticipations of profit. If time be allowed for one foreign loan to be even partially digested before a second is brought out, no harm can ensue under existing circumstances; but if foreign states are to be encouraged to shovel stock upon us in this wholesale fashion, three and four at a time, we have no hesitation in saying that the market will be overdone, and that, though a profit may be presented as long as the excitement lasts, the arrival will be precipitated of a time when foreign stocks will be dropped as though they were hot coals. Then, unfortunately, the area of loss and misery will extend far beyond the class of keen-witted financiers who habitually dabble in these waters without getting out of their depth. Everything in moderation is a sound rule; for there may be too much of even a good thing. Let us cast up the total amount of new foreign stock in course of placement here during this present week. There is—1. 5,000,000*l.* of Portuguese Stock; 2. 1,000,000*l.* of Venezeulan; 3. 1,097,600*l.* of Egyptian; and, 4. 5,500,000*l.* of Peruvian. The total of the above is upwards of twelve millions and a half of new stock, and, after allowing for the portion of the Portuguese Loan that goes to Lisbon, as well as for the fact that a large slice of the Peruvian is expected to be taken merely by way of exchange for the existing bonds it will be apparent that it is impossible for us to go on in this way without mischief. We shall act very foolishly if we expose ourselves to inconvenience in a matter where, with ordinary care, we may entirely avoid it. If new foreign stocks are to be multiplied so swiftly, they will infallibly drag each other down, and the subscriber's profit, which constitutes his sole inducement to enter into them, will be cut away. Considering the extent of the present resources of the market, which have been largely increased by withdrawal from American securities of some millions of money now available for investment in other securities, we do not absolutely affirm that harm has already been done, but if a suspicion once struggles into the public mind that things are going too fast in this direction, returns will become less plentiful than they have been, and the subscribers to the new loans will have at their backs less of that margin for insurance the advisability of which is naturally suggested to prudent minds by the consideration of the increased risks attaching to foreign investments.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following goods viz.:—

5 Hogsheads of Porter.
15 Crates of White Table Soup and Cheese Plates.
4 Doz. Superior Helmet Hats.
50 " Merino Shirts.
100 " Merino Drawers.
Few Pairs of Hanging Argand Lamps, three and four lights.
40 Dozs. Bottles of Pepsy.
25 " Do. alleged Beer, &c.
25 Sets of Plated Harness Furnifure.
1 Case of best Plated Carriage Lamps.

To be sold on account of the underwriters.

M C 1 Case containing 1,260 Packs Iron Tacks.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, TOYS, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

2 Cases 50 Dozen Lavender.
10 " Toys of Great Variety.
2 " Exhibition Bird Cages, Lamps, Spittoons, and Foot Tubs, &c.
1 " Leather Trunks for Dresses.
1 " Lady's Companions, Pocket Books, and Money Purses.
1 " Guitars and Violins.
1 " Crying Dolls.
1 " 100 Dozen Scented Soap.
1 " 50 " Fancy Soap.
1 " 25 Lubins Scents.
1 " 25 Société Hygienique.
8 Trunks fitted with best Perfumery.
2 Rolls of Europe Carpets.
9 Sets of White and Gold Toilet Furniture.
17 Very Handsome Card Baskets suited for Drawing Room Table.
1 Lot of Photograph Frames.
18 Dozen very richly Carved Ivory Brooches.
4 Musical Boxes playing 4 Airs
4 Do. Do. 8 Do.
2 Do. Do. 10 Do.
2 Do. Do. 12 Do.
1 Do. Do. 8 Do. with Bells.
3 Do. Do. 4 Do. Mandaline.

The above will be on view from Thursday the 4th instant.

TO LET.

An Airy and Commodious Bungalow with Outhouses, &c., well accommodated for two Families, situated near the Gunpowder Manufactory, Mazagon. Apply to Pestonjee Edaljee Baster, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few neat light Bogakia Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs. Laurie, Bedford, and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

ALSO,

A few Best Enamelled Leather square opening Overland Bags, with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 2nd September 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c., 75 Tierces of Beef, 50 Barrels of Pork.

SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.

On THURSDAY next, the 4th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

4 Cases 1,000 Gross Gold and Silver Lamette.
1 Cask Copper and Brass Wire.
8 Packages of Hardware containing
12,000 White, Crimson, and Green Metal Leaves.
900 Gross Brass Bed Caps.
300 Dozen Metal Snuff Boxes.
50 Dozen Butcher Knives,
400,000 Long Eye Needles.
500,000 Drilled Eye do.
69 Dozen Table Knives.
50 Boxes Drawing Pencils.
6 Gross Red Lead Pencils.
30 Dozen Metal Spoons.
6 Gross Tooth Combs.

MALVERN DOG CARTS FOR SALE.

Just landed.

Excellent and remarkably light English-built stylish new Malvern Dog Carts with reversable seat for either 2, or 4, with handsome Plated Lamps, Lancewood, and Shafts, by McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Slate Billiard Table complete, quite new, by "Hopkins and Stevens" of London, Nephews to the celebrated Thurston. Price Rs. 1,100.

A Walnut Wood Cottage Pianoforte, by "Oetzman and Plumb," makers to Her Majesty, with Metallic Plates, and all the recent improvements. Price Rs. 550.

One Brougham with Horse and Harness complete.

Best Brandy, Port and Sherry, at 18 Rs. per dozen.

Sample Bottles to be had at 14—Cash.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

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MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tartatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALEOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
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PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for di